

Chapter 14 Quiz

Matching

- _____ 1. Sponsor of the Senate bill organizing Kansas and Nebraska into territories.
- _____ 2. Military hero and the last Whig candidate for president.
- _____ 3. Congressman from South Carolina who tried to avenge a relative's honor by caning a senator.
- _____ 4. Supreme Court Chief Justice who delivered the majority decision in the Dred Scott case.
- _____ 5. Journal editor from the south who encouraged greater economic diversification for the area.
- _____ 6. Virginia author of two books containing comparisons of free labor, capitalism, and slavery that made the slavery seem beneficial.
- _____ 7. North Carolina author who considered himself the spokesman of the nonslaveholding South.
- _____ 8. Creator of the phrase "a house divided against itself cannot stand".
- _____ 9. Democratic president pro term of the Senate who insisted that the South receive something in exchange for agreeing to organize the Nebraska territory.
- _____ 10. President when the fraudulent pro-slavery territorial legislature was elected in Kansas.
 - a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. George Fitzhugh
 - c. Hinton Rowan Helper
 - d. James D. B. DeBow
 - e. Franklin Pierce
 - f. Preston Brooks
 - g. Roger B. Taney
 - h. Stephen Douglas
 - i. Winfield Scott
 - j. David Atchison

Multiple Choice

- 1. After California was admitted as a free state, proslavery forces were determined to salvage something from Nebraska. It was in this spirit that a senator from Missouri vowed to see Nebraska "sink in hell" before becoming free soil. He was
 - a. David R. Atchison
 - b. John C. Calhoun
 - c. Stephen A. Douglas
 - d. Jefferson Davis
- 2. Immigrants often were not readily accepted due to all of the following factors except:
 - a. They were resented for possessing highly technical skills and an education.
 - b. They spoke a foreign language
 - c. They had alien cultural values
 - d. They were blamed for an increase in crime and poverty in cities

3. Political power of immigrants grew with their numbers, and most belonged to the
 - a. Whig Party
 - b. Democratic Party
 - c. Free-Soil Party
 - d. Republican Party
4. Two of the hottest issues in state and local politics during the early 1850s were
 - a. Temperance and schools
 - b. Slavery and transportation
 - c. Temperance and slavery
 - d. Sanitation and schools
5. By the mid-1850s, Kansas was a mixture of all the following *except*
 - a. The normal migration of settlers from adjoining states
 - b. Free-soilers and northern settlers migrating for good land
 - c. Missourians who were prepared to vote for certain candidates or parties at election times
 - d. Chinese who formerly had worked building railroads and now wanted to become small farmers
6. Dred Scott was
 - a. A slave
 - b. An army doctor
 - c. A Supreme Court Justice
 - d. A former congressman
7. The Dred Scott case
 - a. Began legal proceeding in Kansas
 - b. Was a test case of Congress's power to prohibit slavery in the territories
 - c. Ultimately was heard by the Supreme Court, which contained a majority of five justices from free states
 - d. Affirmed that slaves were not property if they lived in a free territory more than one year.
8. Of the following statements, which one is an incorrect description of events surrounding the Lecompton Constitution?
 - a. Stephen Douglas regarded the Lecompton Constitution as a travesty
 - b. It caused a long, bitter fight in Congress, where two dozen northern Democrats defected
 - c. Lecompton was defeated, and both sides accepted a compromise proposal to resubmit the constitution to Kansas voters, who rejected it.
 - d. President Buchanan never gave in to southern threats and stood by his promise of a fair referendum
9. By the later 1850s, the United States was the second-leading industrial producer in the world, behind only
 - a. Germany
 - b. France
 - c. Britain
 - d. China

10. Mass production using interchangeable parts resulted in
- Less expensive and more widely available products
 - Higher wages for skilled craftsmen
 - More elegant and more durable products
 - More expensive and rare products
11. All of the following statements describe labor conditions in the North *except*
- Average per-capita income was ten percent less in the North as compared with the South
 - Many people worked sixty or seventy hours a week and earned less than a living wage
 - The invention of the sewing machine lowered the wages of seamstresses
 - Much employment was seasonal or intermittent
12. The short and intense Panic of 1857 was due to a combination of each of the following factors *except*:
- American railroads built beyond the capacity of what they could earn and could not service their debts.
 - American banks made too many risky loans
 - International economic events precipitated the Panic
 - Unprecedented winter and summer weather hurt farming and ranching industries
13. The effects of the Panic of 1857 included which one of the following?
- The South suffered most, which led to further beliefs that the South's superior economy was being pulled down by the rest of the country
 - The Panic decreased sectional hostilities
 - Northerners supported homesteads, land grants, and a transcontinental railroad
 - Support for expanding slavery increased in the North
14. *The Impending Crisis of the South* by Hinton Rowan Helper
- Was very popular and widely read by southern whites
 - Was criticized and virtually prohibited in the North
 - Portrayed a South mired in economic backwardness
 - Portrayed a South working to improve education and living, economic, and labor conditions for everyone
15. The Lincoln-Douglas debates
- Focused on building a western railroad
 - Attracted national attention because of Lincoln's national reputation
 - Emphasized the issue of slavery in the territories
 - Increased support for Douglas in the South
16. The Freeport Doctrine was
- Abraham Lincoln's attempt to compromise on the issue of slavery in the territories
 - Stephen Douglas's attempt to reconcile popular sovereignty with the Dred Scott decision
 - Successful in winning Douglas the support of the South
 - Instrumental in Douglas's loss of his Senate seat in 1858
17. John Brown intended to use the weapons seized at the federal arsenal of Harpers Ferry, Virginia, to
- Start a slave rebellion in the south
 - Arm southerners if war broke out
 - Start a rebellion among the four hundred thousand slaves in Cuba
 - Arm proslavery terrorists in a planned march on the capital

18. Which of the following was not among the United States' four leading industries in 1860?

- a. Iron
- b. Boots and shoes
- c. Cotton textiles
- d. Lumber products

19. The author of *Sociology for the South* and *Cannibals All* was

- a. James D. B. DeBow
- b. Hinton Rowan Helper
- c. George Fitzhugh
- d. Ralph Waldo Emerson

20. In 1860, what percentage of the South's labor force worked in agriculture?

- a. 50
- b. 60
- c. 70
- d. 80